Maxwell Tells All About the Killing of Preller-He Did it Accidentally, But Frightened at What He Had Done, Sought Safety in Plight.

Br. Louis, May 27 .- The expectation that Maxwell would take the stand in his own defense was sufficient to nack the criminal court room at an early hour vesterday morn-

Attorney Fauntlerov, for the defense after the routine business of the court bad been concluded, commenced his opening tempted to restore respiration by moving address to the jury. He stated that he his arm up and down." wished to impress them with the fact that no one knew how Prelier came to his death except the defendant, and he proposed to disclose to the jury all the circumstances attend-

MAXWELL EXAMINED. Maxwell was then placed on the stand, He showed little evidence of feeling, although there was some degree of nervous-ness, both in his face and hands. There was a rustle through the court room and Judgo Van Wagoner in a brief speech demanded absolute quiet in the audience.

Witness, in reply to questions by Famile-roy, stated in substance as follows: "My full name is Hugh M. Brooks. I am twenty-five years old and was born in Hyde, Chester, England, I commenced to study law with Brown at Stockport, near Hyde, in 1878, and remained there four years. I am a lawyer by profession and also studied needlelee and surgery at the college school at Manchester, but am not a licensed physician. I first met C. Arther Preller at the Northwestern Hotel at Liverpool, but did not get ac-quainted with him until I met him on the steamer Cephalonia, I also met Warren on the steamer. Preiler and I were both Englishmen coming to a strange country and our acquaintance ripenes into a warm friendship. We talked much about our plans and purposes for the future, and our acquaintance and friendship continued after our arrival.

The witness then described various events about Preller leaving Boston for Canada, about his own and Preller's arrival in St. Louis and stopping at the Southern Hotel, and said that he had between \$50 and \$60 when he arrived are. He told how he had tried to pawn son J of his things before tried to drown the thought by drinking.

Maxwell then described his visits to Fernow's drug store and his conversation with Fernow, and his purchasing various

"We reached Boston, February 3," continued the witness, "and after three or four days Prelier started on a business trip. I had conversations and correspondence with Prelier about going to New Zealand. We agreed to meet in St. Louis and go there together. I told him about my financial condition, telling him in a letter that I had \$100 all told. I treated Prelier several times medically in Boston and by letter, and he acknowledged having received decided benefits from the treatment. He knew that i had never practiced medicine regularly. I never used any deception with him in this regard." The court then took a recess, after which

the examination was resumed. "We, Mr. Prelier and I," he said, "unde two trips between the Southern Hotel and the Union Depot, where we attempted to discover the cause of the detention of my trunk, which contained the magic lantern, and were told by the baggageman there that it was probably detained in Port Huron, Can., by the

istoms officers.
"We visited Aloe, the optician, in the endeavor to ascertain if he would purchase the lantern and slides when they should arrive. From the time that Mr. Preller arrived in St. Louis down to Easter Sanday we saw a great deal of each other. We were, as a former witness has stated, almost inseparable. I visited his room several times, but vere not looking or playing pool we spent most of our time in my room. We played pool a great deal and whoever lost the game paid for it. We played about even, so the expense was about equally divided. We drank some, but not much. He paid for most of the

"Mr. Preller was accustomed to call at my room early in the morning and we would go down to breakfast together, return to my room, converse and smoke for awhite, and then go to the rotunda. On Easter Sunday, before I went to the drug store, he and I had a conversation about the performance of the operation heretofore alluded to, and also a day or two before that. On Sunday Mr. Preller described to me his symptoms and I concluded that he was suffering from a stricture, and that the best method of ating him was by passing a catheter. I took my authorities on medicine and read to Mr. Preller the directions as to the proper methods of administering chloroform, and refreshed my own mind as to the precauons to be used. There are marginal notes on the pages treating of the simplest and eafest method of using the drug, but I had made these some twelve months before I left England. After this conversation with Mr. Prelier I went to the drug store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and a quantity of absorbent cotton.

"On this same day Preller and I had some to another drug store, one under the Southern Hotel, and made some purchases which he said we must have and could probably not get on our journey to Auck-land before we should have arrived at San Francisco. It had been understood between us all the time that I was to sell my magic lantern and some other things in or-der to raise money for the trip to San Franciseo and that he was to pay my passage to Auckland with the understanding that I should refund to him the cost of that passage. While in the drug store I ordered and drank a mixture of bromide of potassium and valerinate of ammonia to quiet my nerves. I drank this in the presence of Mr. Preller and he paid for it as he did for the other things purchased there. We then returned to the hotel, and on our way up to my room slopped at the cigar stand and purchased a box of cigars, for which my companion also paid. We then went up stairs and after smoking for awhile and discussing the proposed operation, Mr. Preller went to his own room, returning shortly after, having removed his waistcoat and replaced his coat with a dressing gown.

"Immediately thereafter we began make preparations for the operation. Mr. and lay down upon the bed. I placed a four-ounce bottle of chloroform on the washstand and poured out a fluid gramme of the liquid on a piece of lint, which I folded three times. I then walked to the bed and held the lint about six inches from my patient's face, so that the vapor from the chloroform might become mixed with the air and produce not a too violent effect. It all evaporated in a few minutes and I turned around to get more and found that the bottle which I had placed on the wash stand had fallen into the basin and a large portion of the contents had flowed out and not enough was left to produce anesthesia, Then I went to Fernow's drug store to get more, telling Mr. Fernow that I had spilled what I had first bought from him. I wanted four ounces, but the druggist only had two and I took that."

"Were you excited in your manner?"
asked Mr. Faontieroy of the defense.
"Not at all."

"Did you feel any excitement?"

"No; none whatever, but I was certainly in a hurry to get away, and told Mr. Fer-now so. I think I remarked to him that it was unnecessary to put a label on the bottle, for I intended to place its contents in an empty bottle in my room. I then returned to my room, where I had left Mr. Prelier in an undressed condition lying upon my bed. I placed about a gramme of the fluid on lint a second time, and again

held it about six inches from his face. I continued this some time until I thought unconsciouness, or rather insensibility to pain, had been reached. I then took up the catheter and proceeded to insert it. Mr. Preller made a peculiar noise, wincing as if he felt pain. I came to the conclusion that I had not administered a sufficient amount

of chioroform." "It was evident to me that 'Mr. Preller was still conscious of pain and I poured out a gramme or a gramme and one-half more of the chloroform upon the lint, Which I again placed before his face. Atmost be-fore I knew it Mr. Preller's breathing because very labored and I at once suspended the administration of chloroform for I knew that his condition was serious, seized a pair of my surgeon's seissors and at once cut his shift and undershift from his budy and tried all means of resuscita-tion with which I was familiat. I slapped him with wel towels on the chest and neck dashed cold water on his chest and at

The witness preceded, with a voice impressively hasky: "I continued those efforts to revive my friend for over half an hour, but it was useless—entirely useless. Shortly after my friend ceased to breathe and his heart stopped beating. There was no breath on a mirror when I held it to his lips. Even after I was satisfied he was dead I continued my efforts with him. I did not leave and call assistance. All my efforts were to restore him because when chloroform takes hold of a man and he sinks in a few reconds the man is dead. The time, I thought, had better be occupied

in efforts to restore him.
"I was convinced he was dead, but I continued to dash cold water on his chest. I finally decided he was dead and past all iops. Then I hardly knew what to do. My first impulse was to notify the author-Imagine my feelings, I did not know what to do. I was in a strange land. a stranger. I did not know a man could could make a statement in his own behalf. I thought the same rule obtained here as in England, and that I would not be allowed to make my statement and I thought I would get away. I had that large trunk, the only one I had up to this time. I emptied it out. It would be impossible, gentlemen, to describe to you my feelings. my horror when I knew my friend was

The prisoner paused and brushed away tears from his eyes and proceeded: took the empty trunk up to the side of the bed, and after drawing my drawers, the first that came to my hand, upon the body for common decency's sake, put Mr. Preller in it. There was some difficulty in forcing body into the trunk, but I succeeded and after covering it up, went down to the bar. I was in a dreadful state of mind and wandered about the streets of the city until about nine or ten o'clock. I visited some shooting gallery, and came back to the hotel. I went up to the dining room. I can't very well give an account of what took place in the dining room. I then went up to the room-my room -and stayed there

all night. "I can't be sure of any thing that hap-pened after the sad occurrence of Mr. Preller's death. I stayed in my room. To say that I slept wou'd be untrue. I waited for morning. I then thought the only thing to be done was to get away. I took Mr. Prelier's pants and looked through them. I found a quantity of money in bills. I can't say how much. There was probably \$500 or \$600. I took it and went to the ticket office and bought a ticket for San Francisco. On the same morning I made several other purchases—a flute and a diamond ring at a pawnbroker's, a pau of field glasses and spectacies at A:oe's, the optician, two trunks and a value. The trunks I ordered carried to my room and I placed in one of them the clothing and loose things lying around the room which had been removed from the trunk in which I had placed my friend's dead body,"
"What do you know about the piece of

paper, So perish all traitors to the great "I wrote it. My idea was that the aupuzzle them until an autopsy should be

"Was it your idea to delay them while

you were getting away?" "Did you do any thing else with the same

object in view?" "Yes, I shaved off the moustache."

"Can you tell how that cut came upon his

"Yes: I did it with a scalpel, but can as sign no reason for it." "You did this all on Monday morning?"

"Yes, on Monday morning."
The rest of his testimony was taken up with his trip to San Francisco, and some of the events which occurred there and his explanation of some of the big stories which he told about himself on his trip to

that city. The court then adjourned until to day, when the direct examination will be con

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Powderly Discourses on the Objects of the

Order. CLEVELAND, O., May 27 .- The Knights of Labor met at ten o'clock yesterday. The first business transacted was the election of new delegates, who were not present at the lass general assembly held at Hamilton. Ontario. No assembly was permitted to be represented at the Hamilton convention. General Master Workman Powderly made an address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth, strikes and their judiciousness in all actions of strikes, boycotts and the relation of the order to all other orders. Delegates and standing committees were then appointed. Special committees were appointed on the address of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, also on the plan of Edward Norton, of Chicago, who suggested a manufacturers' union. To give all the com mittees a chance to get through the conven-tion adjourned, and the remainder of the day was devoted to committees. A plan is on foot to call in all commissions of the present organizers and reissue some and drop others. The injudicious conduct of drop others. The injudicious conduct of many organizers it is thought has caused the order a great deal of trouble. In his address, Master Workman Powderly said: "The multiplicity of strikes that have occurred in the past six mouths have greatly lowered our order in the publie estimation. Of course a great many strikes are attributed to us with which we should not be credited, but on the other hand, many that are charged to us we are responsible for." In closing he said: "I will see no one; I will attend to no other business until this convention is over. 1 propose to stay here and finish this busines if it takes all summer, and I want you te be prepared to stay with me."

A Malicious Blow. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 27.-Last night about ten o'clock Ambrose Giobeny and Percy Ellis, boys about ten years of age, together with several lads, were playing ball in the northern part of town, when the two boys became involved in a quarrel. Gibbeny raised his ball bat and struck Eills over the head, crushing the skull like an egg shell, rendering him insensible. The boy was taken home, but has not as yet regained consciousness, and the physicians have given up hopes of saving his life. Gibbeny has been arrested and will be held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Three other boys are also under arrest as accessories to the fact, as they are charged with urging the boy to do the deed.

Earthquake. FORT KEOGH, M. T., May 26.-An earthquake shock was distinctly felt between Duncan and Horseplains, on the line of the WILLIE BALDWIN.

His Attorney Claims to Have Discover Evidente Showing That He was Wrongly Convicted of Murdering His Sister.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—A special to the Times from Atth-Sin, Kan., says: Interest lii the Baldwin murder case has been renewed and public excitement in-creased by the Issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Peter M. Stokesberry, charged by Mrs. Bahlwin with the commission of the murder of Mary Baldwin From the first a majority of the people of

this city have believed that Will Baldwin was guilty of the murder of his sister; but a small minority have as conscientiously considered him innocent. After his conspared ho pains to secure a new trial, and in January last they were informed by John Dougherty, depot master of the Union depot, of facts tending to connect Stokes berry with the murder. Stekesberry was in the county jall on a charge of burgiary committed on the night of July 7. 1885, the night Mary Baldwin was killed.

With a view of ascertaining his character and antecedents, the Hon, B. P. Waggener stituted an investigation which led to the discovery that Stokesberry was a profes-sional thief and had served a term of three years in the Iowa penitentiary for burg-lary. Soon after his release in 1884 he married a widow with three children in Ne braska, and in the early part of 1885 re-moved to Atchison. He was a sort of car penter, and worked for Marshall & Park, of this city, during the summer of that year.
On the night of July 7, the time of the

perpetration of the crime, Stokesberry and his wife, with Mag Hoover and a man named John Bethel, went to a dance at Harmony Garden, a pleasure resort in the suburbs. Stokesberry remained there but a short time, leaving about seven o'clock, and did not return until midnight. He told his wife that they would have to start for home immediately, and left the garden in

an excited and harried manner. When Mag Hoover returned to her house, which adjoined Stokesberry's, she found that the premises had been burglarized and a quantity of clothing stolen. She did not suspect Stokesberry at that time, but in January following Mrs. Stokesberry sent fo her and told her that her husband was the burglar, and she had the stolen goods in her possession. The premises were searched by the police and the property found in a feather bed, as described by Mrs. Stokes-berry, who also told Mag Hoover that her husband had committed another crime of an awful character, which she did not dare to reveal.

Stokesberry was arrested for the burglary, but acquitted on the evidence of his wife, who swore he had been at Harmony Garden with her from eight to twelve o'clock continuously on the night of July 7, 1885. As soon as he was acquitted he fled the town

B. P. Waggener, one of Baldwin's attorneys, attended this trial, having been advised to do so by John Dougherty, for the purpose of discovering some way of connecting Stokesberry with the Baldwin murder, but failed.

In April of this year, one George Searles, then confined in the county juli on a charge of receiving stolen cattle, and subsequently arrested and sent to the penitentiary, sent to Mrs. Stokesberry a note which fell into the hands of Baldwin's atterneys. The contents of that note were as follows:

lends of that note were as follows:

Mrs Stokesberry: When Pete left here he was afraid you would give him away in that Baidwin trouble. I want to see you before I go to the "pen." Pete told me about it when he was in ja l. and I said that I would not tell, but I th ak I must. Hon't you think you ought to tell all you know? Come up to the jail if you can.

Shortly after this note was received, Seales was soult to the mailartier. Inst. Searles was sent to the penitentiary. Just before he left he sent Mrs. Baldwin a note in which be said that he had something of importance to communicate, and in response to this note Mr. Waggener went to the Leavenworth penitentiary and interviewed Searles in the presence of the warden. The affidavits of Searles and the wife of

Stokesberry (who is suing for divorce) are published, both tending to fix the murder of Mary Baldwin on Stokesberry.

The attorneys for Baldwin are reticent upon the subject, but say that they have additional evidence which leads them to be-lieve that Stokesberry and not Will Ba'd-win murdered Mary Baldwin. All they ask is an investigation before a competent trib-

THE MAXWELL TRIAL.

The Defendant Somewhat Weakens Under the State's Rigid Cross-Examination. Sr. Louis, May 28.—Only a small por-tion of the crowd who desired to hear the proceedings in the Maxwell case were allowed to enter the criminal court room yes terday morning, and a large number of those who did gain admittance were ordered

to leave by the judge, who feared the floor would fall under such a heavy weight. Mr. Fauntieroy of the defense continued the direct examination of the prisoner. He asked the defendant why his parents had not come to him when he stood charged with such a beinous crime. The prosecu-tion objected and were sustained.

The defendant in continuation of his tory gave an account of his return from Auckland in charge of officers; he ac knowledged meeting the detective lough, who testified against him, but said the detective's "whole statement was an in famous lie from b ginning to end."

At the close of the direct examination the prosecution subjected the defendant to a severe cross-examination, in which he conwas as to when he wrote certain marginal notes in a medical book. Some things he could not remember; other faulty memory he attributed to the liquor he had taken. When asked if he purchased the champagne drank while on the way to California with Preller's money, the a forged diploma and asked where he got it, he replied he wrote it, and when asked why, replied: "Simp'y as an exercise of penmar hip to keep myself in practice."

other questions were evaded or answered in an unsatisfactory manner.

The further promised sensation in the Maxwell trial has been uncovered and con-sists in the fact that after it was definitely learned that he would acknowledge the killing claiming it to be the result of an accident, in treating Preller for stricture the prosecution had the remains exhumed and examined, and, it is said, found positively that Preller was not suffering from the disease, for which Maxwell said he was treating him.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 28,-John C. Henning was hanged here to-day for the murder of Charlotte Volmer. The execution took place in the yard attached to the jail around which a high fence had been erected. The inclosure was within view of the cell occupied by the murderer, who subject of his execution, saying among other things, that he did not see the necessity of erecting a fence, and that in his indgment everybody should be allowed to witness the hanging. A few weeks ago he had his photograph taken and distributed several hundred copies to his morbid ad-

mirers. He died quietiy.

before Congress,

CLEVELAND, O., May 28 .- A large num ber of local grangers and in some States the body of farmers have gone into the Knights of Labor as district assemblies. The farmers' orders largely assisted the Knights in the late strike in the Southwest, and to show an appreciation of brotherly aid the general assembly appointed a committee yesterday to prepare an address to the grangers to be presented at its National

KNOTT HOT.

Kentucky's Governor Pays IIIs Compil. Louisville, Ky., May 20.-A few weeks ago Durham, United States Comptroller of the Currency, wrote a private letter to James Gill, of Shelby County, saying that State affairs had been badly managed in Kentucky and that the State needed a good financier. He said that while he would make no canvass for the office of Governor, yet if it were tendered him he would proba bly accept it provided the President could dispense with his services in his present position. In some way the letter got into Governor Knott's hands and he concluded that Judge Durham had made a fling at him when he spoke o the State's lacking a financier and prepared the open letter. The Governor employs an unlimited amount of satire and ridicule, fiourishing them like keen-bladed knives, and undertakes to belittle Judge Durham and his suggestions. He first makes fun of Durham's bad English and his notorious hankering after office. He is glad to hear that "the dear judge is willing to sacrifice himself, give up duties of paramount importance to Cleveland's administration to save Kentucky." He points out many good things done under the present administra tion, including a reduction of 50 per cent. i taxes, which will occur before the judge's lection, which the wild outery of the people will force upon him. He says the judge, from his comments on the present Government and his statement that Kentucky needs a financier, certainly has a system of finances under which the member of the State Government will pay all exwhile, preparatory to the judge's peculiar when elected, Knott himself will be glad to overhaul a little if Durham will point out the places that need it most.

RED MEN.

Further Outrages Committed by This Des picable Organization.

WHEELANG, W. Va., May 29.-Ritchie county once more comes to the front with one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated within the borders of the State. As on other occasions of this nature the perpetrators of the crime are what are known as "Red Men." the organization of outlaws which for half a dozen years has flourished in this State in despite of all the efforts of the authorities to stamp it out. The victims, this time, are Mr. and Mrs. George Keck, who live on Grass Run, in Ritchie County. Two nights ago they were suddenly aroused by shouts of a mob which had surrounded their house, and on the doors being opened the "Red Men" took possession, tied Mr. Keck and wife, took then into the woods near by, roped them to trees and beat them in the most brutal manner with hickory switches. The fiends

then burned the dwelling and its contents to the ground and departed. After day light Mr. Keck succeeded in releasing him-self, and after releasing his bleeding and fainting wife and bringing her to a place of safety, swore out warrants for such of the mob as he had been able to recognize, and twelve of them have been arrested and jailed. Other artests will be made. The crime is denounce wherever known and public sentiment wil demand prompt and adequate punishment.

THE DOMINION. Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, Thinks Confederation Has Proved a Failure. HALIPAN, N. S., May 29.-In an address just issued by Premier Fielding the following occurs. "In the opinion of the Govern ment the time has come when the people of Nova Scotia should once more make an effort to obtain a release from the union into which they were forced. The dissatistaction is so wide and deep that many are heard to say that no change could be for the worse. Some of those who were the warmest advocates of confederation in 1867 are now the most outspoken in expres unal of this newly found evidence and the release of Baldwin if found innocent of the repeal legislation of 1869 to accomrepeal legislation of 1869 to accom-plish its main purpose, the peo-ple settled down, not cheer-fully, it must be admitted, to make the best of the situation. 'Give the union a fair trial,' said some. It has had a long and more than fair trial, and the verdict against

it is more emphatic than before. We were assured by the fathers of the confederation that the affairs of the Dominion could be carried on for twenty years or more at an annual cost of \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000.
but the expenditure now exceeds the enormons sum of \$35,000,000, while the interest and charges in connection with the publie debt absorbs nearly as much as we were told would pay the total expense of the

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 29.-The confirma tions by the Senate made public yesterda were as follows:

Consul General-C. R. Greathouse, o California, at Kanagawa. Register of the Land office-Hughes East

at Vankton, Dak, Surveyor of Customs-R. D. Lancaster :

United States Marshal-D. C. Fulton of the district of Wisconsin. Receiver of Public Moneys-J. M. Martin at New Orleans.

United States Attorney-J. E. Carland for Dakota. Postmasters-W. O. Garvin at Trentor Mo.; F. T. Lynch, Leavenworth, Kan.; C. H. Brown, Sterling, Kan.; Herbert Wil-liams, North Bend, Neb.; E. R. Warson, Kearney, Neb.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secreey from the report of the Commit-tee on Post-offices and Post-roads in the case of Herbert Williams, to be postmaster at North Bend, Neb., vice Chauncey W. Hyatt, removed. The committee applied for and received the "papers in the case." The injunction was also removed from the report in the case of S. B. Evans, nom-The injunction was also removed from the report in the case of S. B. Evans, nom inated to be postmaster at Ottumwa, Ia., vice A. H. Hamilton. The committee found this also to be a case of offensive partisan-

or personal record of the outgoing official

The Maxwell Case. Sr. Louis, May 29.—The proceedings in the Maxwell murder case were rather tame yesterday in comparison to those of the last few days, the time being occupied with expert medical testimony. Dr. Louis Bauer, dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians conversed freely with the carpenters on the subject of his execution, saying, among other things, that he did not see the neand methods of using chlorotorm. The tes-timony of Dr. Bauer consumed time up to 1:30 o'clock, when the court took a recess, after which the depositions taken in Hyde, England, showing that the defendant while living there bore a good character were read, and this occupied the remainder of the afternoon the afternoon.

Knights of Labor. CLEVELAND, O., May 29.-The Knights of Labor buckled down to business yester day and had two sessions. The committ on by-laws presented a report recon ing that the general executive committee be increased from five to eleven members After a few hours' discussion the recommendation was agreed to. Six new members will be elected by ballot, and will serve during the unexpired year which ends in October. The permanent headquarters will be opened in Philadelphia, and, if necessary, the board will sit throughout the year, instead of assembling at the call of the general master workman. A committee upon legislation was also appointed, which will have charge of all matters that members would like to bring

A DIGNIFIED JUDGE.

He Can't Take Lawyers' Jokes, and Proven Himself Very Disagreeable.
Two Dakota lawyers recently had some trouble with a new judge and were discussing the subject. Said

"You got thirty days or one hundred dollars, did you?" "Yes."

"Pay the fine?"

"No, couldn't. Thought thirty days in jail was good enough for me. What'd he fine you?" "Fifty dollars."

"Pay it?"

"Yes; that is, my wife's father did."
"Of course—I didn't suppose you raised it yourself. What was it you alled the old judicial snoozer?"

"I was telling him that his counte-nance reminded me of a freight-car which had been to a smash-up, and that in his various rulings he leaped about from wrong ideas to untenable remises like an insane jack-rabbitwhen he socked it onto me.'

"Yes. Now that's the usual talk and the old judge never objected. I put it a little stronger and told him that I could only explain the unheard-of rolings of the court by the supposition that they came from a man with a spavined intellect, and then threw my coat and hat and yelled: 'Come down, you ancient antiquity, and I'll whale enough sense into your shattered mind so that you can hold a position at pounding sand with a ball club! Lemmy get at you and disfigure the fair face of nature by scattering your worthless remains around this judicial district!' He said it would be one hundred dollars or thirty days, and then went on and decided the case against me.

"Yes, that's the way it goes—it seems he can't take a joke. It strikes me that if the Government is going to send many more of these kind of judges out here that the entire Territorial bar will be in jail. If this is the way they are going to work it there don't appear to be much encouragement for a lawyer to take right hold o a case in earnest and make Rome open her mouth clear back to her ears and howl."-Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

nutility of Coercive Quarantines and the Advantages of Sanitation

At a lecture in Exeter Hall, London Sir Joseph Fayrer, the distinguished Indian physician, said that though the real cause of cholera was still unknown, yet the laws which affected its production, development and diffusion had been so far ascertained by observation that, happily, the measures by which its progress might be stayed and its fatality mitigated were now sufficiently well known as to come well within the scope of sanitary work. Hence all were agreed as to the preventive effect of measures of sanitation. Sir Joseph Fayrer rejected the theory of contagion by personal intercourse, and therefore condemned in strong terms the inutility of all coercive measares of quarantimes and cordons. The British and Indian Governments, who based their action in the matter on wellascertained facts, had wisely discontinued all quarantine measures on both sea and land, and relied solely upon sanitary laws. And here, remarked the lecturer, he came to the lesson which he wished to impress earnestly on every one of them, and which was a main object of his lectures-what it behooves each individual of the community to do, whether as regarded himself or the town in which he when cholera manifested itself in the country. As he believed that in perfeet sanitation lay the sole means of preventing the disease, so if it appeared among them every person should be scrupulously careful in his living and clothing as a means of protection. Let them be moderate and careful in diet, avoid all depressing influences, over-fatigue, chills, violent alternations of temperature, impure water, unripe fruit, the use of aperient medicines, unless professionally or-dered, especially all those medicines of a saline nature. Good ventilation, perfect drainage, prevention of over-erowding-all those things should be secured in every town and village in the country.—N. Y. Observer.

The Weaker Sex

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

Can not be washed off. The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers As an antidote for malarial disorders. Ayer's Ague Cure has no equal. It never fails.

"THROUGH by daylight"—The bouse breaker.—Life.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure or Consumption. Sold everywhere. 36c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, May IL CATTLE—Shipping steers... 44 65 6 4 20
Native cows....... 250 63 365
Butchers' steers... 4 00 63 4 65
HOGS—Good to choice heavy 3 80 6 3 80

L'ght	. 8 50 @ 8 77
WHEAT -No. 2 red	. 53 6 54
No. 3 red	. 49 63 49
No. 2 soft	
CORN-No. 2	. 26% 3 25
OATS-No. 2	. 25 (3 26
RYE-No. 2	. 50% 52
FLOUR-Funcy, per sack	. 1 70 @ 1 75
HAY-Large baled	. 500 @ 601
BUTTER-Choice creamery. CHEESE-Full cream	. 11 6 12
CHEESE-Full cream	. 10 6 12
EGGS-Cho:ce	. 70 8
BACON-Ham	
Shoulders	
Sides	
LARD	
WOOL-Missouri unwashed.	
POTATOES	
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE-Shipping steers	. 5 30 @ 5 50
Butchers' steers.	
HOGS-Packing	
WILEAT—No. 2 red	76560 77
CORN-No. 2	31 6 31
OATS-No. 2	2614 1 29
BYE-No. 2	
BUTTER-Creamery	
PORK	
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NEW YORK.

common

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to any Charitable Institution, If It Can Not be Done as It

Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser. Friends of Ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

much disquieted:
Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician. His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from ilow, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know and really secondary to Bright's Disease.
His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done. That is not so!
This case is a prominent one because the General is an ex-President; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying, in their farm houses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable namie; thousands of workmen, likewise dying. leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians. Eight years ago a very well known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at ence!

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he Of course he is not going to die! He is

once!
That man is alive and well to-day, yet be was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur!
Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday and in conversation about the General's case, he said:

lay and in conversation about the General's case, he said:
"I will give \$5,000 to any charitable institution in the State of New York, to be
designated by the editor of the New
'York World, the editor of the Baffalo
News and W. E. Kisselburgh of the Troy
'Times, if Warnor's safe cure (taken according to my directions) which cured

"cording to my directions) which cured
"me eight years ago, can not cure General
"Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease
"from which he is suffer nz"
"Now I want you to understand," he
said, "that we do not profess to make new
"kidners, but we do know from personal
"experience and from the experience of
"many thousands of similar cases, that
"we can stop the consumption of the kid"neys. Many a man has gone through
"life with one kidney without inconvenlience. Thousands of people have lived
"a majority of their life with one lung.
"They did not have a new lung made. We
"do not make new kidneys, but if the kid"ney is not consumed too much we can
"stop disease and prolong life if taken in
"time"
This offer comes from H. H. Warper, pro-

"stop disease and prolong life if taken in "time." This offer comes from H. H. Warper, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of this city. Mr. Warner also said: "My dear sir, "there are Governors, Senators, Presidential candidates, members of Congress, "prominent men and women all over the "country whom I personally know have been cured of disease, such as General "Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's "safe cure, but owing to the circles in "which they move they do not care to "give public testimonial to the fact." Mr. Warner is interested in Goneral Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old-fashioned powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects, rather than that a modern conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's

conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure." say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," said Mr. Warner, "that we will give \$5,000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuineness, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Wero General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left 'in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and got well. How absurd then for people to say that every thing that can be done is being done for the ex-President, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by them.

ORTHOGRAPHY for Americans—Dyspepsi with three letters: P-i-e.—Tel-Bits.

6500,000,000. Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to Amer-can citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., London, En-gland, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand beirs and their descendants who have been advertised for to these fortunes. The book gives Chi and surnames, and instructions how and surnames, and instructions how to pro-ceed for the recovery of money and estates. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Bulldings, London, England. Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg News-paper Company, New York.

LAST farewell-A shoe-maker giving

Repetition is sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Pargative Pellets," (the original Little Liver Pills) continue to be wonderfully effective in cases of sick and nervous headache constipation, indigestion. rush of blood to the head, cold extremities, and all aliments arising from obstruction of the bodily functions. Their action is thorough yet gentle, and the ingredients being entirely vegetable, they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. All druggists. "Over and Over Again."

THE key of a butcher's voice is naturally

Before making up your mind about your summer trip write for the Michigan Central's illustrated book of Summer Routes. The direct route to Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, St. Lawrence River and White Mountains. Address O. W. Ruggles, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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Prickly Ash Bitters warm up and in-vigorate the stomach, improves and strenghtens the digestive organs, opens the pores, promotes perspiration, and equalizes the circulation. As a corrector of a disor-dered system there is nothing to equal it.

An ode to a goat may be called a namy versary poem.—Lowell Citizen. PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soup heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

SOMETHING you will never find out-Aninn.-N. Y. Herald. WHEN every thing else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Gozs without saying-A deaf and dur

That Tired Feeling

feeling, and invigorates every feeling that did me so much good in so short a time as Hood's Saraaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, no energy, and felt very tired all the time. I commenced taking Hood's Saraaparilla, and before I had used one bottly felt like a different person. That extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it toned must generally. My brother and state have also received great benefit from it. CLANA W. PINIZE

Hood's Sarsaparilla d by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only G. I. HOOD & CO., Apethecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Doller



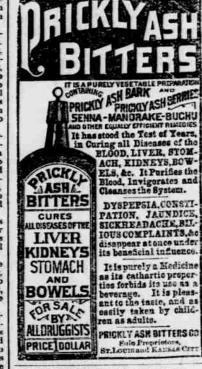
OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months age a friend recommended the use of Swift's Speedic, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began it ase. The influence of the insclience at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation wassinged, and i began to improve after the firefew bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to de, cance and the ulcer to healt until there is not a vestige of it left-only a liftle scar marks the place.

Atlanta, Ga., August II, 1885.

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